

meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science (Medical Section), in Rouen, September, 1883, Dr. Apostoli made a communication upon the above subject. His method of treatment consisted in applying faradic electricity to the uterus by means of his "double uterine excitor." Both poles of the battery were in multipara introduced into the uterus; in virgins they were applied to the neck. A current of gradually increasing strength was employed. The average duration of the séance was ten minutes. In some cases one pole was applied to the uterus, the other to the hypogastric region.—*Revue médicale*.

UPON HYSTERIA AND ITS TREATMENT.—Liebermeister has written a careful monograph upon this subject. He looks upon hysteria as a psychosis affecting chiefly the lower or emotional mental sphere. He especially insists upon the importance of psychical treatment. It is easy to recommend psychical treatment, but not so easy to apply it in private practice.—*Volkmann's klin. Vortr.*, No, 236, 1883.

LARGE DOSES OF CHLORAL IN CHOREA.—Mosler relates his successful experience with chloral in severe and obstinate forms of chorea. Two grammes within an hour were given. Similar good results have been obtained by others. Frerichs has given doses of five grammes; Bouchut, 3 grammes daily for twenty-seven days; Verdallé ninety grammes in eleven days to a girl eleven years old. Gairdner had a case in which four grammes were given by mistake to a girl eight years of age. After some toxic symptoms, great improvement in the disease resulted.—*Zeitsch. f. klin. Medicin*;—*Memorabilien*, 1883, 5 Hft.

CHOREA TREATED BY NITRITE OF AMYL.—Dr. Attilio Tosoni, of the civil hospital at Brescia, gives a review of the therapeutics of chorea, and reports the history of an obstinate case in a girl of sixteen, which finally yielded to fifteen inhalations of nitrite of amyl.—*Annali universali di medicin. e chirurg.*, vol. 265, fasc. 793, 1883.

NOTHNAGEL ON THE TREATMENT OF CHOREA.—In the course of a clinical lecture on chorea, Professor H. Nothnagel remarked that when the disease followed articular rheumatism, salicylate of soda was given; but this treatment had to be pursued empirically and carefully, as nothing was yet known of the nature of the disease. Opiates had no effect, neither had Calabar bean. Nowadays potassic bromide was almost always given, but without any good result. As calmatives, and for the purpose of procuring sleep, morphia and chloral might be given. He had convinced himself by numerous experiments that propilamine was useless. Arsenic, in the form of Fowler's solution, was still the most effective remedy. It could be given by itself or in water. He sug-

gested the following :  $\mathcal{R}$  Liq. Fowleri, grm. v ; aq. destill., grm. xv. M. Five drops to be given in a tumbler of water immediately after meals, and the dose to be increased by three drops every day until it reached thirty drops, after which it was to be slowly diminished. The constant current was another effective remedy in chorea, combined with tepid bathing, or the application of ice-bags to the spine.—*Medical Press and Circular*, Aug. 29, 1883.

HYOSCYAMINE IN ACUTE MANIA AND MELANCHOLIA.—At the meeting of the Canada Medical Association, in September last, a discussion took place upon the value of hyoscyamine in the treatment of mental disorders. Dr. Metcalf, of Kingston, said that, used hypodermically, it acts more quickly and surely than any other narcotic. A full hypodermic dose is gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$  for an adult male and gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$  for an adult female. Maniacs require larger doses than melancholics. Hypodermically, it usually acts in twenty minutes; by mouth, in about an hour. A reason for giving it hypodermically is, the dose is much smaller, which is a consideration, as it is very expensive. It should be given once a day, the dose to be increased slightly by use. It is said to impair the appetite, but Dr. Metcalfe doubts this. He had not seen any increase in the quantity of urine, as is usually stated. Dr. Hurd, of Pontiac, Mich., Dr. Clarke, of Toronto, and Dr. Troutman, of New York, commended the drug highly in mania and melancholia.—*Canada Med. and Surg. Jour.*, Sept., 1883.

THE ACTION OF ERGOTA SECALIS IN DELIRIUM TREMENS.—A writer in *Wratsch*, 37, 1882, says : After the use of 1 to 1½ grains of ergotin the delirium ceases in all ordinary cases of mania potu. Author thinks the effect is brought about by the action of the ergotin on the vessels of the brain.—*Ther. Gazette*, July, 1883.

THE TREATMENT OF MÉNIÈRE'S DISEASE.—Dr. Alan Reeve Manby writes : Mild cases of labyrinthine pressure, or, as called by Dr. Woakes (*Transactions of the International Medical Congress*, vol. ii, page 81), "Paresis of the Lower Cervical Ganglia," are not uncommon, and frequently yield to purgatives and tonics ; but where the lesion is inflammatory, or apoplectic, as in true Ménière's disease, counter-irritation with biniodide of mercury seems to promise the best results.—*British Medical Jour.*, Feb. 10, 1883.

CURE OF ACUTE BASEDOW'S DISEASE BY GALVANISM.—The foregoing is the title of a case reported by Hedinger, of Stuttgart. The patient, a married woman, aged forty-four, previously healthy, was attacked with the triple symptoms of exophthalmic goitre. Within two years the disease had progressed so rapidly that the patient's life was despaired of. Hedinger applied galvanism—at